The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

The following address of the Democrats of West Virginia, is an appeal direct to the whole people of the United States. As a campaign document it is not surpassed by any modern production.

We invite the special attention of the readers of the North Carolinian thereto, and would request every reader when he is done with his paper to pass it to some neighbor who has not seen the address, and in this way give it a general circulation among the people, especially the working men of the country.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical dismion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invokes the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they could not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be institated here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union, at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Territorial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

* * * * *

The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is opento him.

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The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites. *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are about to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be slashed by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, eternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty and *this law* to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

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Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This coastitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 30,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after enfranchising 50,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this constitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degradation. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

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Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.

At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. B. Spruill,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon. Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" A. A. Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R. Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H. Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D. Fereb e,	M. Q. Waddell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,

Col. W. F. Martin.

CEMETERY NOTICE.—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets, Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. to may 4.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Friday, April 10, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, EDITOR.

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

WE learn, on very bad authority however, that incendiary documents are being circulated in this State advising the people to resist the military authorities. We have not been able to lay hands on or get a sight at any of the incendiary matter alluded to, and after mature reflection we are constrained to pronounce the story a fabrication, to draw it mildly.

"Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," was a declaration of political faith uttered and held to by the leading incendiary of North Carolina, when the party to which this writer acknowledged political allegiance was striving to save the country from war, and when its individual members were working to counteract the teachings and influence of that organ of loyalty in North Carolina, which now scents incendiarism and treason in the atmosphere.

The doctrine of "resistance to tyranny" may have been a correct one; if true in 1860, when tyranny like that which we have felt since was entirely unknown to the people of this country, it surely is now when we are strangers to aught else; but we would remind our readers that to attempt to enforce a right when the ruling power knows no law, and is governed by no other consideration than that of might, is sometimes a dangerous thing, therefore under the present circumstances, we do not counsel resistance to an unscrupulous and unlimited power.

It occurs to us that something which has been said through the columns of this paper may have been misconstrued into counselling resistance to the military authorities. But if so, we have to say that such is not true in point of fact.—We assume the right as a free and independent journal to criticise the actions of those in authority over us, be they civil or military, a right we believe that has not been denied in this country, where the freedom of the press is guaranteed as one of the bulwarks of liberty. We expect to continue in this course, but we shall certainly not at this time attempt to lead the people into anything like "resistance to authority."

We have advised the people to disregard a certain ordinance of the late scallawag Convention, and the order of the commander of the district attached thereto, attempting to give it validity and force. We do so now. We shall continue to do so until the election, when, if the constitution is ratified, the ordinance becomes a law. Then we shall insist upon its observance and enforcement. But as yet it is a mere Pope's bull against the comet, and is worthy of no regard or respect whatever. If this is incendiary and revolutionary, let those who gave birth to treason and disloyalty in this State make the most of it. We tell the people of North Carolina that they are under no obligations to those who pursue a course destructive of their best interest, and it is a duty the white men of the country owe themselves to let the negroes understand that they cannot expect any further favors at their hands, so long as they follow the advice and counsel of the mean white men who are now engaged everywhere in stirring up strife, and endeavoring to incite war between the two races.

OUR friends are unnecessarily alarmed about us. Our enemies are working themselves into a distressing passion to no purpose.

As an independent and fearless Journal we are bound to speak out the sentiments we entertain. Threats and intimidations are begining to come in as we expected, accompanied with unmistakable intimations that our course will not be much longer tolerated or allowed. We say it will—it must. There is unquestionably a responsibility attaching to what we say; there is a proper person to assume that responsibility. That there may be no further possibility of a misconception as to who that person is, the name of the Editor is to-day placed at the head of the paper. Those desiring to see him, either on business or "pleasure," will know where to find him.—While he cannot be driven or bullied from any position he may take, he is at all times entirely at the service of both his friends and enemies.

SOMETHING more serious than the Ku Klux Klan is attracting the attention and engaging the minds of the thinking men of the country.

We present to our readers this morning a carefully prepared article from the pen of one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of Virginia. We have had the article under consideration for some days, doubting whether its publication at this time would be productive of good or evil to the cause of the constitutional party of the country.

While we would dissent from the leading views presented by this writer, we are at a loss for argument to refute him. For as every one must see unless the tide of fanaticism is speedily checked, the sun has set upon Constitutional freedom and Republican institutions for America. It is simply a question to be solved by the strength of the Democratic party, and the determination of the American people to preserve and retain the form of government transmitted to them. We can only say God save the Country!

The following is what the writer alludes to above as the advice of Montgomery Blair, which Grant should follow to "make himself Emperor without another war."

"The first Napoleon graduated in ascent to empire through successive adoptions by demoralized representative bodies, the suffrages of the people being called in under the superintendence of the army to sanction each advance. The present Emperor came forward under similar auspices. The Chambers of France voted out a King and voted up a Republic. As a most loyal republican Louis Napoleon became President—a radical French Parliament started again the ball of revolution. Taking advantage of these excesses the President laid hold of the tubulent in their beds, despatched them out of his way, and with the rest restored the empire by the popular suffrages under sway of the military, assisted by police bureaus, provincial prefects, and military commanders. Iturbide became Emperor under like auspices in Mexico. A Congress of some 170 members was thinned by army influence to consist of 90, and a minority of this body united with the army to make the first Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian, with the French army, proposed the same mode of reconciling the people to peace and established government. And now the fragment of a Congress of the United States proposes to accomplish the same happy *enthanasia* for our troubles, by dishabilitating the people who created our Constitution for a vote under it, and bringing in a new people under the instruction and discipline of our armies to do it for them; and this too is all to be sanctioned by acts of Congress in advance, and by constitutional amendments afterwards."

[From the Native Virginian, April 3d.]

For Emperor—Ulysses Grant.

Three delusions occupy the minds of that small portion of the American people who are able to think seriously about political affairs.

First, the moderate Republicans, who are unwilling to sacrifice liberty to party ascendancy, dream that this country may be governed permanently by the Federal Legislature, to which the Executive and Judiciary shall be not absolutely but relatively subordinate.

Second, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the New York World, dreams that, the Radicals being ousted, the Government may be restored to what it was before the war and the Constitution re-established, *minus* the institution of slavery, and the heresy, as they esteem it, of secession.

Third, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the La Cross Democrat and its adherents, whose numbers in the North are becoming considerable and whose unreflecting followers at the South may be numbered by thousands, dream that the overthrow of the Bondholders, the repudiation of the public debt, and the uprising of the working people, will inaugurate a new era of peace, prosperity and happiness under a perpetual Republic.

It is high time these delusions were dispelled.

This country cannot be long or well governed by the Federal Legislature, for the reason that that Legislature, even if it were Democratic instead of Radical, would, under a system of general suffrage (supposing negroes to be excluded,) represent the mob and its passions.

The constitution cannot be restored, *minus* slavery and secession. Slavery secured an aristocratic representation, and secession was the sole safeguard against consolidation. If a State have not the right to secede peacefully, every right which it claims must in case of dispute, be established by force of arms, and arms failing (as in the late war) the Federal power, whether it be controlled by the Executive, the Legislature or Judiciary, becomes, so far as the States are concerned, supreme—in a word, it is despotism.

The hopes of Brick Pomeroy and his followers, North and South, do not merit serious refutation. They are hardly sincere and they are certainly wild. The repudiation of the public debt is chaos, anarchy.

What then is our state?

Looking to the past, we now see clearly that the American revolution, is so far as it was supposed to have established the right of self-government, was a blunder as well as a crime. The experiment has failed signally, and (for ages to come) hopelessly.

The question of secession, which remained in dispute from the foundation of the Union, till 1865, has now been finally decided, and the sword has left to the State, North as well as South, no *rights* whatever. The authority in Washington is paramount to all other authority in the land, and none need or dare gainsay it.

War being ended it remained to decide which of the three branches of the central government should control the others. Hence the long and bitter struggle between Andrew Johnson and Congress. That struggle is drawing near a close. Ours has been, heretofore, a Presidential or popular government. A few weeks hence, it will be a Congressional oligarchy, and we all know what to expect from that.

This oligarchy, inflated by pride and maddened by passion, could not, under any circumstances, remain long in power. It is not an oligarchy of aristocrats, but of demagagues. They have neither the sense, the discretion nor the breeding necessary to the maintenance of their high position. Already their heads are giddy.

Fortunately for the country, they cannot remain long on trial. They are compelled next fall to go through the forms of a Presidential election. Still more fortunately they are forced to present General Grant as their candidate. We think it fortunate, because we believe firmly that Grant's election is certain, and because we believe that Grant will prove their master.

Many will dissent from this opinion, which we have long held and shall continue to hold until we see reason to change it. Many will be offended, but that we cannot help it. There is, in our opinion, no earthly chance of the restoration of a Republican form of government, and if we are to chose between a Senate of fanatics and a Tyrant like Grant, we declare unhesitatingly in favor of the latter.

We should much prefer a limited Constitutional monarchy to a despotism. But that is not possible here. In England, where the franchies is restricted and where the Parliament represents the landed interests and the vested rights of the title l gentry, monarchy is the natural sequence. But in the United States, property and intelligence do not and cannot, while universal suffrage obtains, bear rule.

Empire is the natural sequence of Republics. And if Grant will follow the suggestions of Montgomery Blair, given in another column, he may make himself Emperor without another war.—That is the best we of the South as well as the North can expect for some years to come. In the convulsion which must occur before the next decade, the South may reasonably hope to be free—if that be a boon, as things are since the downfall of Africnn slavery. For the present her interest is an Emperor instead of a mob of masters, miscalled a Senate.

Nor need the South fear Grant. He is not the fool he is said to be. He is not the Radical he is thought to be. He has played and is still playing his game for absolute power with consummate skill. From as obscure outcast from the regular army, he has risen to the supreme command of that army. He has made himself a necessity to the Radical party. Strong as that party has been and is still, it is powerless without Grant, and they know it. He knows it. This day, were he to side with Johnson, Radicalism would go to the wall. He does not side with Johnson, not because he hates the South or loves negroes, but because Johnson represents Constitutionalism, and his game is outside and above the Constitution. He is seeking dominion, and he has almost grasped it. Whether the wisdom which has led him so far be his own or another's the fact remains—Grant is the power in this country. Call it fortune, luck, what else you will, it does not change the result.

He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple, and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for horses, for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance, all, do not the least unfit him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unis said, in quiet derision, "he talks little and thinks less," it utteret a good joke, which all enjoyed. But those who will be at pains to look back a little, will remember two important facts in this "lucky fool's" history.—First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to make him their candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He who would rush his legions against Bragg, entrenched on Lookout Mountain; who strewed the line of march from Rapidan to the James with 80,000 dead and dying; who at the second Cold Harbour, allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee; and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen at Andersonville; he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and coolly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition. Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if, in so doing, it be necessary to deluge New England or the West with blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

But he has taken sides with the negro and will grind the whites of the South under his heel. Not he. His danger lies not that way. The South is unarmed, and naturally disposed, as a choice of evils, to prefer Imperialism to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name but emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his armies in motion. In this way and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peaceably. The Republic will have disappeared, the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but we will have the best possible under the circumstances and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection. The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who behave themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

Grand Conservative Mass Meeting at Henderson, on Friday, 17th of April.

All Conservatives and others who feel an interest in the welfare of our noble old commonwealth, and who desire to co-operate in a united effort to defeat Radicalism and vindicate the honor, integrity and conservatism of North Carolina, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Henderson on Friday, 17th April. Speakers of great ability and popularity will deliver addresses on the vital issues of the day. Come, Conservatives one and all! april 7—td.

Sam. T. Williams, Esq.

The Conservative candidate for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Ferrell's, Nash,		Friday, April	10.
Earpsboro, (Johnston,)		Saturday "	11.
Pittsboro',	Chatham	"	14.
Dorsett's,	"	"	15.
Harper's X Roads,	"	"	16.
Bear Creek,	"	"	17.
Hillsboro',	Orange	"	18.
Henderson,	Granville	Monday "	20.
Brassfields,	"	Tuesday "	21.

Conservative Canvass.

Col. E. D. Hall, candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, April 14th.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Wednesday, April, 15th.

South Mills, Camden county, Thursday, April 16th.

Unreconstructed Prose and Poetry.

BY AN UNREPENTANT REBEL AND CHARMER OF THE SACRED SERPENT K. K. K.

I know not whether you be awake or sleeping, having seen nothing (to speak of) and heard as little, from the once sprightly Oak City, since that *nauseous nuggit of niggery nastiness*, styled in mockery a Convention, was enshrined for public admiration in the big Meeting House of the State. Not a paper has come into my hands that could, by possibility have been perfumed with the frankincense that floated above the house tops and permeated through the alleys.—I neither saw nor heard, nor wished to see or hear. Since however, it is reported, that the dung heap has melted away, mine ancient feelings of affection have been stirring within me to ascertain if possible, who among you have survived the reign of the pestilence. You are tough I know, but the endurance even of brass has its limits, and I have had my fears lest your trumpet may have bursted with its pent up accumulation of wrath and fury. So mout it not be!

Accompany ng this I send you a short ditty (a poor thing, sir, but my own) by means of which I expectorated my spleen one boistrous, dirty night while the elements were howling without. I have not attempted to adopt the gem to music, but perhaps some of the *brethering* might find a Hime in the Soshul Harmonny that would suit. Hoping these few lines may find you *quietly rampant* with all your *thunders sleeping around you*, I am as ever yours to command.

No more for me, the "laughter loving muse,"
Hangs round my chair and hovers o'er my head;
She's even stolen away her winged shoes,
And left a pair of "sabots" in their stead,
Which, as I cannot put to any use,
I'm going to fling at some — rascal's head;
And so, impression make by point of shoe;
A thing no *point* of *argument* could do.

Same to the same, and like applied to like,
A wooden sandal to a wooden head;
Sure, the collision something out might strike,
Less hateful than the notions dire and dread,
Which every long eared Radical in breeches
Is spewing out, o'er all the land, in speeches,
As fierce as tho' these law-enacting men,
Had sucked their first milk in a slaughter pen,
And tortured victims were the only sight
Could yield their murder-loving souls delight.

Oh! for a thundering, brimful tierce of tar,
Huge as the Capitol, and huge-er still,
Whose vast proportions might be seen from far,
Like some tall monument upon a hill,
With bales of Gander plumage on a par,
Of amplitude, alike the eye to fill:
Then catch this batch of butcher-bred bell-wethers,
And give each one a coat of tar and feathers.

The which being done, complete and out of hand,
We'd fire the tar-barrel, to warn the land,
That honest men might flock from every part,
To see a sight to glad each patriot heart:
Rascality rewarded, snug and warm,
And *every rogue arrayed in uniform.*

No longer then the nation would admire,
To see these bold adventurers aspire,
E'en tho' their flight were aimed beyond the moon.
Birds soar, *as Butler seeketh for a spoon*:
It is their nature, and their wings once spread,
No one may say where they will waft the head.

Soaring aloft, thro' the blue ether whirled,
E'en more than now they'd scorn this little world;
Summer'd forget his gutta percha'd pate,
Likewise the blandishments of 'Nut Brown Kate;'
And Thaddeus ignore his furnace iron-weight,
Bingham, Boutwell, and their confederate Co's,
Would croak in concert with the carrion crows;
And slaughter-loving Logan, take his flights,
(Companion fit) with buzzards and with kites:
Great howdying there'd be with bats and owls,
And other blackguard, night-marauding fowls,
Each *new-fledged* seeking his congenial sphere,
While we'd "thank goodness" they were gone from here.

Such are the things obscure that places fill,
On the *once* honored Capitolian hill.
Where Genius reigned supreme, with regal sway,
Now vultures croak and senseless asses bray;
While soon, to speed their progress as 'outriggers,'
They'll add a few boquets of fragrant niggers.

God help the nation! and God help the times!
I pray in secret as I pray in rhymes,
But sure the people will prove senseless elves,
If, ere too late, they do not help themselves.

A negro whom Mr. W. W. Pegram, of Charlotte, had treated most kindly, has been guilty of perpetrating on his benefactor a most dastardly and outrageous robbery.

This is the effect of the teachings of Holden, Rodman and Dewese upon the poor negro. They have succeeded in alienating him from his best friends, as well as from the principles of honesty and gratitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

APRIL 6TH, 1868.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,		$226,750 99
Overdrafts,		3,811 01
Real Estate,		53,257 99
Furniture and Fixtures,		4,786 37
Cash items,		35 44
Due from Banks and Bankers,		42,358 44
United States Bonds,		170,000 00
Other investments,		18,628 94
National Bank Notes,	1,573 00	
Specie,	783 66	
Fractional Currency,	3,048 79	
Legal Tender Notes,	46,339 00	51,744 45
		$571,373 63

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	5,200 00
Circulation,	101,760 00
Deposits,	229,187 95
U. S. Treasurer,	64,408 80
Due to Banks and Bankers,	2,634 64
Profit and Loss,	18,182 24
	$571,373 63

W. B. GULICK, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, April 8-1t.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known House is now re-opened, and its former reputation will be maintained by

J. W. HAPPOLDT & CO.

April 8—1mo.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, No. 262 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover, Baltimore, are prepared to offer to the Country Trade, goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention. april 6—2m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Senate Court opened. On assembling, after reading the journal, Butler called other witnesses, among them Blodgett, who testified regarding his removal from Postmastership at Augusta. He knew nothing beyond the fact that he had been suspended. Butler asked for certificate that no reasons had been given for Blodgett's suspension. Defence made a point that Blodgett's case was outside of the charges made against the President. At a quarter to one o'clock, Judge Curtis commenced his argument.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

House—A resolutions having in view the reconciliation of the South American difficulties were referred to Judiciary Committee, when House adjourned.

Senate—No business before impeachment M. H. Wood of Alabama, who had been in Union army, testified regarding Johnson's refusing him office because he favored Congress. Blodgett had both his commissions as postmaster of Augusta with him, and cannot learn that the reasons of his suspension were sent to the Senate.

Defence opened. Curtis spoke until near four o'clock, when at his request the court adjourned without a division of the question.

Curtis was listened to throughout with marked attention, especially by members of the court. Some of his points were startling. He left it with Senators whether they were acting in a Legislative or a Judicial capacity. The substance of the first, on which the eight charges were based, was, that the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas was, and was intended to be, a violation of the tenure of office act and the constitution. He denied both propositions, and among other authorities, quoted statements of members of the conference committee. Schenck, in making the report to the House, used the words "term of service." It might as well be said that a king completed the term of his predecessor who had died, as to say that Mr. Johnson was serving out Lincoln's term.

Curtis proceeded, showing that heads of departments were voice and hands of the President, and consequently did not, in fact could not constitutionally, come under the tenure of office bill, that their exception was well understood by Senators, and noticed the absurdity of charging the President with high crime and misdemeanor for acting in accordance with publicly expressed views of Senators. His argument that the President's action was in accordance with precedence and the constitution, is too compact in its elaboration for condensation.

Important Decision.

MONTGOMERY, April 9.

An important decision of Judge Arrington, of the city Court. The case arose on the following facts in 1862:

The State of Alabama advanced to the Arm Manufacturing Company $250,000 in State bonds for the purpose of enabling the Company to build an Arsenal and to manufacture arms, but as the proposal of the State was to arm Confederate soldiers, the contract was held null and void. The suit was brought in the name of the Government.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 9.

In the Convention another resolution to invite Sergeant Bates was defeated. A resolution to adjourn on the 17th inst., was adopted. Relief proposition was debated. Bates was among spectators to-day.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

Charleston and other Districts were not represented in the recent Democratic Convention at Columbia and the people here dissent from its policy and do not consider themselves bound by its action.

Commodore Prentice, U. S. Navy, died on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co,

January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement 31 Jan., 1867,		$13,286,833 94
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual Statement,		376,514 60
		13,450,325 34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695.17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246,191.72	
	$7,530,886.89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations, Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$121,750.90	
Commissions to Agents,	733,682.26	
Taxes,	88,572.85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	356,916.00	
For surrendered policies,	227,680.25	
Losses,	1,193,387.68	
	3,021,989.94	4,508,896.95
		$17,959,222.29
Increased value of Bonds and stocks over cost,		189,399.45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148,621.74

ASSETS.

Cash Deposited,	$130,231.13
Real Estate at Cost,	152,198.46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	5,344,487.25
United States Securities at Market Value,	2,686,440.00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000.00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	35,000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,390.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	190,795.00
Premium Notes,	7,612,452.67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	267,905.73
Interest accrued,	322,691.50
	$18,148,621.74

W. S. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent,

Ap'l 6—tf Raleigh, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce B. S. Hedrick, Esq., of Orange, as a Republican candidate for Congress from this (the fourth) District. ap'l 7—tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH.

Just received $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next 60 days, if possible. If you want

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Goods of all descriptions, and

AT LOW PRICES,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, Creech's is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and in a thousand streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that Creech's is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, Creech's is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen Creech's, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one among the largest and most beautiful assortments in the city. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people some time ago that there was no house in the city that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to Creech's, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C. april 7—2w.

Sentinel copy.

Change of Schedule.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1868.

On and after March 31st, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh,	9.35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3.10 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon,	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh,	5.40 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh,	4.40 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,

apl 3, 1868-tf. Supt. of Trans.

BALTIMORE.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION OF 1868.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Bonds, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed), Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. Baltimore, Md. mar12-3mw.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
246 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Weigh, Lock, R. R. Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Dormant, Warehouse, Platform, Counter, Union, Family, Butchers, Druggists, Jewelers, and Bank Scales.

Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community. —oct 30.

THE CHOICEST AND OLDEST WINE GROWN IN THE STATE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR & CO., California Wines, Brandies and Wine Bitters, the Pure Juice of the Grape. No. 4 North Street, Baltimore, Md to nov 9.

CUSHINGS & MEDAIRY,

Book, Paper and Stationery House, No. 6 North Howard Street, (Opposite the Howard House,) Baltimore, Maryland. Merchants' Account Books and Printing executed to order.

JOHN CUSHING. RICHARD C. CUSHING.
JACOB MEDAIRY. FRANCIS C. CUSHING.
to sept 14.

WILLIAM MANN,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of American Clocks, and Manufacturer of Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, N. E. Corner Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A large and varied assortment of Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Portable Desks and Clock Trimmings, always on hand. —sep 14.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 4 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland. —sep 14.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Fellows, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buttons, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price. to may 28.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.

Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.

CORTLAN & CO.,

Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;
Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and
Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.
Baltimore, Md.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Friday, April 10, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is publi-hed every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration board for this district will remain in session at the Court House in this city until to-morrow night. The non-registered should remember that this is the last opportunity they will have to register themselves voters before the coming election, and no one who desires to exercise the rights, and is willing to perform the duties of a freeman, can fail to embrace this occasion to register.

The County Canvassers and Committees throughout the State are charged with the duty of attending to the registration of the non-registered, and they must not neglect this most important of all duties devolving upon them in the present crisis. They know who have not registered, and it rests upon the Committeemen and Canvssers to bring them forward.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

A very worthy negro of this city recently applied at the Standard office for employment. The question was immediately propounded "do you belong to the League." On replying that he did not, the "man and brother" was dismissed without ceremony, and informed that none but leguers could expect to obtain employment in that establishmen. He was graciously informed, however, that were he a member of the U. L. A., it would be the duty of the office to find a place for him.

We suppose a man in this country has the right to employ whom he sees fit, and to reject such as he may not like, but under an ordinance of the recent Convention we question if an exercise of such rights on strict political grounds may not properly be construed into an effort to "intimidate voters".

The negro alluded to above sought and obtained employment in an intensely "rebel, unreconstructed and disloyal" establisment of this city, and that too before it was known that he had been rejected by his own color.

ADMITS THE CHARGE.

Old Congleton, the hog-thief, from Carteret, admitted in a speech at Newport, in that county last Saturday, that the charges brought against him by this paper during the sitting of the Convention, were substantially correct, that as regarded the charge of hog-stealing, he had appropriated other people's pork, and those who complained of or thought less of him for it might make the most of it. Stealing was, he thought, perfectly legitimate and honest, that the property of the country was unfairly and unequally divided, and that for his part he was in favor of the poor people taking the matter in their own hands, as the law would not aid them. This, he called agrarianism, his favorite principle of politics, he was perfectly honest and conscientious, and had been thoroughly consistent on this point all his life. During the delivery of his speech, he was frequently applauded by his negro audience.

Moore, the negro candidate for the House of Representatives on the same ticket with Congleton, stated that he was also a thief, and endorsed the views of his friend and co-laborer, Mr. Congleton.

It may seem strange to some people that men will thus boast of their rascality and crime, and many may be disposed to question the truth of this statement; but it is true, and the parties will not deny it. They would not if they could. They glory in it. It is so with the entire party. There is not a man of principle in the State who can or does affiliate with this party of scallawags and negroes. It is impossible for him to do so without sacrificing every particle of principle he may have hitherto possessed, but with the native born Radicals no sacrifice of principle is necessary.

This man Congleton and Moore are nice characters to make laws to govern a State, yet they are such as Holden, Rodman, Dick, Settle and Pool hug to their bosoms. These are all "birds of a feather." Their principles are the same. They boast alike of their infamy and disgrace.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK.

Attention is called to the tenth quarterly report of the Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina. The statement is a compliment to the financial ability of the gentlemen in charge of the affairs of this banking institution.

The Report was incorrectly printed in this paper yesterday, owing to the accidental mislaying of the proof sheet. Hence we give it another insertion, revised and corrected.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, EDITOR.

Registration.

Up to last night there had registered in this city 123 whites and 80 blacks, leaving a majority of 43 in favor of the whites. Again we appeal to all white men who have at heart the least degree of good feeling for their own race and color—who cherish any love or regard for the peace, honor and prosperity of our noble old State, to take advantage of this opportunity to make themselves eligible to the ballot box in the coming contest.

The man who can register and fails to do so, is criminally negligent of a sacred duty which he owes, not only to himself, but to the community at large. Above all, let every true white man remember, and ponder well on this fact, that if he does not put himself in a position to vote in this election, that he is giving aid and strength to niggers and scallawags.

Memorial Services.

The 26th instant has been suggested by some of the leading Southern journals as a proper day on which to decorate the graves of the soldiers of the "Lost Cause."

The conduct of these services belong exclusively to the women of the South, and are among the most holy that ever occupied the heart and mind of woman.

What say the ladies of Raleigh?

Religious.

Services are being held nightly in the Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. T. H. Pritchard. The Pastor, in addition to the resident mintsters of the denomination, has to his aid Rev. Mr. Hatcher, of Portsmouth, Va. Considerable seriousness pervades the congregation, and peritents have presented themselves for prayer.

Still Another Improvement.

Parker Overby, Esq., imbued with the same laudable spirit of go-a-headitivenes as our friend Adams, has under construction on Wilmington street a handsome and very tasty double building. It will undoubtedly add much to the appearance of the street, and we hope will prove an incentive to the owners of the neighboring property to follow Mr. Overby's good example in improving that portion of our City. The judicious expenditure of a few thousand would make Wilmington street one of the handsomest business thoroughfares in the good City of Oaks. Will it not be done?

A Ku-Klux seen in the City.

Last night about the ghostly hour of 12, a bona-fide Ku-Klux was seen stalking some of our back streets. The parties who were eye witnesses to this "soul-sickening vision," were too much frightened to be able to give an accurate description of the apparition; but from all that we can learn, he must have truly been an object "terrible to behold."

After expending a good deal of time, and being put to much trouble, we have succeeded in getting several conflicting statements in regard to his *tout ensemble*.

One of these represents him as a huge and shapeless mass, towering to an altitude far beyond the optical powers of mortals. The other describes him to have the appearance of a gigantic skeleton, emitting a continuous sheet of blue flame from his mouth, accompanied by an almost stifling fume of sulphur.

All agree touching one point, i. e., he spoke not a word, but at short intervals gave utterance to fearful groans, and tossing his arms aloft and letting them fall with a crash, that sounded like the rattling of dry bones. As no one had the courage and hardihood to watch his movements, save from a very safe distance, all trace of him was lost in the neighborhood of the grave-yard.

We hope the authorities will take prompt measures for the safety and protection of all citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, race, color or previous condition, against this "murderous and treasonable organization."

Republican papers in this State, not having the fear of the Ku Klux before their eyes, speak irreverently of the institution. We pity the poor fellows. They are "goners."

Complaints reach us of the unfairness with which registration is conducted in many portions of the State.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce complains that white men are rejected in that city, and young negroes are allowed to register without even swearing. This is in keeping with the practices of the party of peculiar morals, and in accordance with instructions from headquarters. A party that seriously proposes to disfranchise white men and enfranchise dogs, will not be likely to show much partiality in favor of the whites, or much fairness in the matter of elections or registration.

An unrepentant and unreconstructed rebel, who has seen Deweese on the canvass, says his gestures, when speaking, are the motions of a shoemaker drawing his threads and driving his pegs, and, like X. P. G. Holden, he bobs up and down at a great rate. Their style is said to be very affecting, their pathos deep, frequently eliciting tears from—themselves. A well-matched pair, an elegant brace of murderers and scoundrels.

A new term of the German-American School in Newbern has opened, and is in a thriving condition, with fine prospects ahead. We must congratulate our German fellow-citizens of Newbern on their school. To be able to teach their children the beautiful language of the "Fatherland," must be a source of gratification to all who love to remember "home."

Church festival to be the most brilliant and attractive ever held in the City, is announced by the ladies of St. John's parish, Wilmington, for Wednesday, the 15th inst. City Hall has been secured for the occasion.

The Wilmington Star offers rare and attractive inducements to its regular patrons, the proposition is to allow them to take baths in his press room, provided it is raining at the time.

Young men of Wilmington have formed a Glee Club, called the "Whiting Glee Club," in honor of the distinguished Gen. Whiting. Treasonable.

Little negroes fishing, is the attraction the Wilmington harbor now presents to visitors. So says the Star.

From Franklin

There was a large meeting held during Court at Louisburg this week. Governor Bragg delivered one of his able and telling speeches. The white men are confident of carrying the County.

The Charlotte Bulletin thinks that notwithstanding the threats of the Radicals to enforce the provisions of the odious Constitution by Congressional interferance, we should be true to ourselves, "do our duty, and leave the developments of the future to those who are determined to crush out the very life of the Southron."

We endorse the advice, and implore and invoke every white man in North Carolina to vote down that odious, damnable and nauseous concockiton, from the stink-weed of Radicalism, known as the new Constitution.

One of the prominent and leading negro politicians of Charlotte has been apprehended and lodged in prison for stealing one of the common necessaries of life—fire wood. Had this poor deluded fellow devoted his time to honest labor, he would have been far happier, and would today possess a name for honesty and worthiness, whereas, by listening to the Cowleses and Tourgees, he has placed himself on record at the prison house.

The negroes are confident that at this registration, they will get the mules and land. The impression is a false one, and Holden is endeavoring to correct it. He tells them to wait until the election, and if they ratify the Constitution then they will get land and mules, but they must vote for them, by voting his negro ticket.

Mr. F. A. McNinch, Stone cutter, of Chesterville, S. C., has located in Charlotte, and established a marble yard. The Bulletin speaks in high terms of his skill as a workman, and highly recommends him to the citizens of Charlotte for his well known gentlemanly qualities.

Charlotte papers agreed to suspend for one day in order that their employees and conductors might have an opportunity to attend the love feast of the white men of old Mecklenburg yesterday. The merchants, manufacturers, &c., of Charlottee also proposed to suspend all business for the benefit of their employees.

The Editor of the Newbern Republican says, if any body wants to know if black will shine, let him look at the rays of light that are beaming now, and will break forth in full refulgence on the 21st, 22d and 23d, when the Republican sun will rise again in glory, then will the quacking ducks know whether "Black" will shine or not.

Then, as we have hitherto contended, the Republican sun is a black one. "An honest confession is good for the soul."

Gen. Logan, candidate for Judge in the eleventh district, says if defeated in this election, the Republicans must disfranchise more white men, and enfranchise the dogs. This policy follows as a matter of course. Having enfranchised the negroes, asses and "other horned cattle," they now propose to enfranchise the dogs.

Some charitable gentleman, who abominates dirt, especially upon the paws, has taken compassion on the "Local" of the Journal of Commerce, and presented him with a box of soap.

We heartily congratulate "those local" upon the possession of the aforesaid—an article which he no doubt needed, and will, we hope, prove of great benefit. "Those local" will no longer have an excuse for being seen with unclean digits.

Squalls in Newbern harbor Tuesday.

Nothing doing in Mayor's Court, Newbern; Republicans all out in rural districts "canvassing."

We are soon to have the exact time it took Mr. Stevedore Badden, of Newbern, to unload the steamer Louisa Moore. We anxious await the announcement.

Scores of white men are leaving the Leagues in Chatham. Where is our friend Johnny McDonald?

In consequence of the mass meeting in Charlotte on the 9th inst., the bar rooms and drinking saloons were closed by military order until twelve o'clock at night.

Registering is going on actively throughout the State. We hope every white man will feel it his duty to embrace this opportunity, and register himself a voter.

Brass buttons Fullings is in the political ring in Mecklenburg. He is as near an approach to a negro, as the gorilla ever gets to be.

Bernard, of the Star is spoken of as a *stir*-ling man. The reader must reflect on the above, in connection with "dropping paregoric and mixing gin-slings."

Henry A. Gilliam, of Edenton, is actively engaged in canvassing the Albemarle country in opposition to the negro party.

Capt. Tom Jarvis, "of ours," is the white man's candidate for the House of Representatives in Tyrrell county. One of the noblest men in Eastern Carolina.

White men who were patrols in New Hanover county twenty years ago, are not allowed to register.

Republicans of Newbern return from the country to-day, and hold a grand scallawagerie to-night at eight o'clock. Business ahead for the Mayor.

Unprecedented activity in Newbern market.

Scallawags say, as the time for election draws nigh, they are becoming more and more aroused. We trust our friends, the white men of the State are doing their duty.

Green peas in Wilmington market.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.

Cotton excited, and ½d. better. Uplands on the spot 12½, afloat 12½, Orleans 12½. Sugar advancing.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Stocks active. Money exchange 9½a9½. Gold 1 38½. Flour dull and slightly in favor of buyers. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn 1 cent lower. Mess Pork 26 50a26 62. Lard firmer. Cotton active and higher: 29½a30 for uplands.

ELECTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

NORFOLK.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.
to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockrey and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.
J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.
To August 28.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug 21.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.
JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.
Jan 30—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Kader Biggs & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Special and entire attention to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantage in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
KADER BIGGS,
JOS. J. BIGGS.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.

OFFICE:—Corner East Wide Water and Hutchin's Lane.
Works in the City:—East Wide Water and Main Street.
Works and Dock:—Adjoining the city, on the Elizabeth river, near Fort Norfolk.
Have on hand and manufacture to order, at short notice, Marine Engines and Boilers, Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw, Grist and other Mills, Dredging Machines, Pile Driving Machines, Hoisting Engines, &c., and Tanks of every variety. Iron Hulls of Steamers, barges and boats built to order.
Especial attention paid to repairs of Steamers. Where the vessels are brought to the wharves of the Company, no charge will be made for wharvage while the vessels are undergoing repairs.
Agricultural Castings for Store Fronts, Lintals, Columns and Miscellaneous Castings of every description made at short notice.
No charge for patterns when the Company have them on hand.
Forgings of heavy and light work executed in the most reliable manner at low rates, by the pound or day's work. Blast driven by steam.
Highest cash price paid for old metal.
H. ASHTON RAMSAY,
to Ap'l 17 Treasurer and Superintendent.

F. W. SEABURY'S SONS,

19 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
Established 1837. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises and Bags.
Prices moderate.
☞ Goods Direct from Manufacturers.
to Aug 24.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!

Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by
HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.

WARREN & WOODHOUSE, AGENTS,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
PATENTED JUNE 18TH, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.
Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

M. W. Smallwood, Adm'r of L. Futrell *vs.* H. L. Bowden.—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton county N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bouden, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1867, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
March 17.—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

B. C. Waller to use of Wm. Grant, Guard'n vs. H. L. Bowden. } Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
March 17.—6w.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Candidates for the Legislature and for the different County Offices, will address the people at

Morrisville, Friday,	10th	day of April, 1868
Franklin's, Saturday,	11th	" " "
Sorrell's, Monday,	13th	" " "
Hayes' Store, Tuesday,	14th	" " "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	15th	" " "
Thompson's, Thursday,	16th	" " "
Laws', Friday,	17th	" " "
Forestville, Saturday,	18th	" " "

March 18th, 1868,—4d. R. K. FERRELL, Sheriff.

RALEIGH.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over
$6,500,000 00
Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over
$4,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year. Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,

No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.

Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.
He represents
TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
the combined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent interest.
The interest has exceeded losses for the past 13 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 18 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.
Please call and see me at
MY OLD STAND,
where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

BRANSON & JONES,

Successors to Branson, Farrar & Co., continue the Book Business at the same stand, near Tucker's Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of Books and Stationery, at reduced prices.
☞ Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
BRANSON & JONES,
Raleigh, N. C.
L. BRANSON, Agent J. A. JONES.
N. C. Business Directory. jan30-tf.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature.
J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St, Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. COX.
CHAS. PARMALEE.
to April 9. JOHN F. DIVINE.

D. A. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C to mar 20.

GEORGE A. PECK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c., which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 24.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson vs. T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.
This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.
Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Friday, April 10, 1868.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lies at the moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen;
And the solemn owl, with the dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the sides of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of the loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again,
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noon-tide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Many a time, with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand;
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick—
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick—
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two.
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that flew
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

The Fatal Mince Pie.

Some of our friends who have been boring us with persistent requests to publish 'tales and funny stories,' can gratify their desire for literature by a perusal of the following 'thrilling romance,' which we have procured for our columns at great trouble and at 'heavy expense:'

CHAPTER I.

She threw herself upon his breast and wept.

CHAPTER II.

As she ceased weeping, he groaned audibly. There they sat entwined in each other's arms for about two hours, and nary one of 'em spoke.

CHAPTER III.

A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Harriet, my own love, if I had a mince pie to eat.' Then she lifted up her tear-dimmed eyes to the starry heavens, clasped her hands wildly and exclaimed:—'Come with me to the kitchen, love, and thou shalt eat thy fill; for there are three of them left for dinner.' They clasped each other by the hand and rushed to the pantry.

CHAPTER IV.

Two mince pies had disappeared, and the third was about to share the same fate, when a stealthy step was heard. 'Fly my angel, my beau. 'Tis Catharine Arabella, I know.' And she fell fainting at his feet.

CHAPTER V.

The old woman stood face to face with Eugene; she asked what he had been doing to the gal; and he said 'he hadn't done nothing.' She grabbed the remaining pie, and with the ferocity of a tigress chucked it at him.

CHAPTER VI.

Her aim had been too true. She hit him in the pit of the stomach and he fell at her feet a corpse. They buried them both in one grave, and every spring the village maidens plant onions over the place where lie the lovers, at last united.

The Tribune and the Ku Kuix.

The New York Tribune is frightened, or rather affects to be frightened, by the Ku Klux, and devotes a column of editorial to denunciations of them. What a commentary upon negro civilization and enlightenment! The Tribune fears that its ignorant and superstitious suffragans in the South will be frightened out of—not their wits—but their radicalism, by Hydras Gorgans and chimeras dire. The army and the navy must be put in motion to protect them from their superstition and fitichism. A noble mission, truly, for the soldiers of the United States.

Judge Black, who it will be remembered, was one of the President's counsel in the impeachment trial, but withdrew from the case, has written a letter to General Garfield, of the House, giving his account of the Alta Vela Guano Island dispute, which caused his withdrawal. He reflects severely upon Secretary Seward, charging that he volunteered the influence of his office to defeat justice by opposing the claim to the island of Black's clients, and supporting that of St. Domingo; and adds that Seward pretended that the President had decided against the claims of Black's clients to the island, when in fact he had known nothing of the case, and made no decision in the matter.

It is rumored that Col. St. Leger Granfeldt, the amateur warrior who espoused the Confederate cause, and who is personally known to many of our citizens, has made his escape from the Dry Tortugas, where he was confined under sentence for life, on charge of a conspiracy to burn Chicago. We sincerely hope the report is true, as we never believed that the Coolonel had been fairly deait with. If he is free, we hope he will spend the rest of his days in writing the adventures of his life, which are as remarkable as those of the redoubtable Capt. John Smith.

Idleness leads to poverty, poverty leads to misery and wretchedness of heart.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feb'y Term, 1868.

John A. Moore *vs.* James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Ralelgh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered accerding to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28-oaw6w.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.

A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.

W. H. CHEEK.
W. E. CAPEHART.
C. CAPEHART.

to May 24.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April; and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.
12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chadham; the Fifth District of counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancy, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

NORFOLK.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Clothiers, have removed to their new store in the Atlantic Block, Main street, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large and varied stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Trunks, &c., which we offer to the trade on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. WHITEHEAD, TURNER & CO.,
No. 4 Iron Front,
West Side Market Square.

Norfolk, Va.—mar 7, 1md&w.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business of W. H. TURNER & CO, will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of

BOTTIMORE, MARROW & CO.
W. H. TURNER & CO.

In making the above statement, we take this occasion to inform our customers and the trade generally that, since our removal to our

LARGE and COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
ATLANTIC BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

we have greatly increased facilities and are fully prepared to conduct the WHOLESALE

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS,

on a much larger scale than heretofore.

We shall always keep on hand a large and selected stock of all kinds of desirable and seasonable goods in our line, which we guarantee to furnish at the

LOWEST NORTHERN WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOTTIMORE, MARROW & CO.,
Atlantic Block, Main street.
Norfolk, Va., March 8th, 1868. d-1m.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER,
T. BOTTIMORE,
W. C. MARROW, JR.,
} W. H. TURNER & CO.
Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan. 30, tf.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.
to Aug 24.

W. R. HUDGINS,

Importer and Dealer in English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Nails, Spikes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, House-Furnishing and Builders' Hardware.

Agent for the sale of Circular, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws, Machine Belting and Packing.

Also for the best Edge Tool Factory in the country.

No. 11 MARKET SQUARE, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug. 21

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us.

MARTIN & ROGERS,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
Formerly of N. C.

to May 24.

DAVIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.

Any consignment will have especial attention.

No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

ESTABLISHED 1847.

C. F. Greenwood & Bro., Watchmakers and Jewellers. Dealers in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Pearl and other Rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks and Fancy Goods,

No 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen, and warranted.

C. F. GREENWOOD,
to Aug 25 FRED. GREENWOOD.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.
to Aug 24

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Produce and Commission Merchants.

CORNER HIGH AND WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Consignments solicited. feb 11-3m.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
to April 10.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite Geo. Peace,) Petersburg, Va.

The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones, of finest material and workmanship, at low prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.
to May 1 CHAS. M. WALSH.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundaries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.

The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.

Persons indebted to the late firm must settle, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

jan 30 tf D. D. EVANS.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.

We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.

Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.

We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Gimps and Tassels, Window Cornices, and Curtain Bands. Hair and Shuck Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Rooms papered at the shortest notice.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased at the North, and we most respectfully solicit a call.

J. M. WHITEHURST,
63 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.,
to Oct 16 Opposite the Court House.

HENRY T. ALLEY,

Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, &c., 133 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Weddings and Parties furnished in the most approved style. to sep 14.

C. C. VINCENT,

Coppersmith, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Plumming, Roofing, &c. Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and House Furnishing Goods, No. 20, Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Sept 14

CHAS. E. ELLINGTON,

Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper-Hangings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Shades, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Bands, Pins, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 103 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

R. C. OSBORNE,
J. R. PATTERSON,
to Sept 14 L. E. STAINBACK.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

JORDAN & CARR, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.

Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.

WALTER B. JORDAN,
to May 1 JOSEPH CARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MACNAIR,

With Phillips and Maitland, General Commission Merchants, 26 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

B. F. PHILLIPS. BURGUINE MAITLAND

Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C.···· to may 29.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION.

Classics,	$25 00
Elementary Branches,	20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,)	80 00

TERMS: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.

No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.

Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.

☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. COOK,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

J. D. GALE,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.

No. 17 EAST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

Having purchased of Messrs. F. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.

J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.

E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

NEW YORK.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

E. MURRAY, Wilmington. J. T. MURRAY, N. Y.
to jan 2.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
(Late of North Carolina,)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 37 Nassau Street, New York.

Associated with Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend thoroughly and promptly to all business committed to his management.
to Aug. 24.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
to Sept. 28.

HATCH, ESTES, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, No. 192 Front Street, Corner of Pine, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and Naval Stores solicited.

Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.

O. C. HATCH, New York. L. G. ESTES, Wilmington, N. C. M. F. HATCH, New York.
to Sept. 7.

J. T. MURRAY & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 188 Front Street, New York.

J. T. MURRAY, N. Y. E. MURRAY, N. C.
to Jan. 2.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Cart makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, &c. Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year, and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Pr co 86 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will suppply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in accordance as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.
to April 17

GOLD PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

Office Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Eutaw Street.
Ware-room No. 350 W. Baltimore Street.
Factory corner Eutaw and West Streets.
to nov 27.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1864

The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.

Now is the time for Young Men to Prepare themselves for Business. Daily Lectures. All interested are respectfully invited to call at the College and examine our Superior Facilities.

For terms of Tuition and full particulars, write for our large Illustrated College Journal, which will be sent by return mail, free of charge, with samples of money, Commercial and Business Papers, and beautiful specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Principal.
to May 1 Baltimore, Md.

T. J. JOHNSON, JR., OF N. C., with

NASCIMENTO & SCOTT

Manufacturers of Fine Felt Hats, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., No. 450 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets. Factory, 8 Burnett street, Newark, N. J. Feb28-6m

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

January 30-tf.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and request a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.
Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.